Remarks

Claims 89-123 are now pending in this application. Claims 1-88 are canceled and claims 89-123 newly added. Claims 44-62 and 65-88 are rejected. No new matter has been added. It is respectfully submitted that the pending claims define allowable subject matter.

Claims 44-50, 53-56, 59-62, 65-71, 74-76 and 87 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by Mottur (U.S. Patent Application Publication 2004/0163118) or as obvious over Monroe (U.S. Patent Application Publication 2004/0117638), hereafter Monroe 1 in view of Mottur. Claims 77-82, 85 and 86 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by Monroe 1. Claims 51, 52, 71 and 72 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mottur in view of Swanson, et al. (U.S. Patent 5,689,442), hereafter Swanson. Claims 57, 58 and 88 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mottur in view of Monroe 1. Claim 83 has been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Monroe 1 in view of Swanson. Applicants respectfully traverse these rejections for reasons set forth hereafter.

Claim 89 recites, among other things, a security system comprising a portable personal digital assistant (PDA) wirelessly coupled to an object recognition system and a camera. The PDA is configured to receive an identification signal from the object recognition system and in response thereto provide a command signal to retrieve a recorded video segment (of a video signal corresponding to a detected object).

None of the cited art describes or suggests a security system wherein a PDA provides a command signal to retrieve recorded video of a detected object based on an identification signal from an object recognition system as recited in claim 89. Rather, Mottur describes a surveillance or security system wherein cameras 16 can be remotely controlled, for example, by a user device 62, such as a personal digital assistant (PDA), based on alarm alerts and/or other conditions

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associated with controlled regions 100 as determined by one or more sensors 102 in the controlled regions 100. The user may then access the camera 16 in the controlled region 100 where the alarm or condition was detected by the sensor 102. Such access may allow a user to usurp control of a particular camera 16. The alarm condition of Mottur allows a user to access a camera from a PDA to control and view live video. The PDA does not provide any command signal to retrieve any recorded video based on an identification signal.

Moreover, Monroe 1 describes a system incorporating facial recognition technology that includes a plurality of Internet Protocol (IP) cameras 20, 30 or 40. Based on facial recognition using the IP cameras 20, 30 or 40 an alarm condition may be generated, which also may be based on other sensors. For example, if a known individual enters an area that is not accessible by that individual, the IP camera 20, 30 or 40 detects that individual (using facial recognition including biometric data) and an alarm condition can be generated. The alarm condition can result in the following: generate an audible alarm at the area of infringement, generate an alarm at a monitor station (which may be a remote station, such as a PDA), switch the video to the monitor station, start video tracking of the individual, log the video to a server, log the locations pursued to the server, and/or log the time for each of the locations. However, the wireless remote stations or monitor station 43 is used only to receive selected video streams. The wireless remote station does not provide any command signal to retrieve any recorded video based on the alarm signal or other signal. The alarm signal at best alerts security personnel and allows the viewing of live video on the remote stations.

Additionally, Swanson describes an event surveillance system that captures images and sounds of an event. However, the system of Swanson does not include any mobile unit for monitoring or otherwise controlling surveillance functions.

Thus, none of the cited art describes or suggests a PDA retrieving a recorded video segment from an object recognition system by responding to an identification signal (indicating a

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detected object) with a command signal. The cited art teaches live viewing of an event from a portable device upon a detection and/or an alarm event, not retrieval of a stored video segment using a command signal from a PDA in response to an identification signal from an object recognition system.

The cited art also does not describe or suggest a portable security device configured to collect non-image security data and transmit that data to an objection recognition system as recited in claim 102. The system of Mottur includes a portable device to control other devices that collect security data, for example, security cameras. The portable device of Mottur also can access and view the security data, as well as acquire images and sound with peripheral devices that communicate the acquired images and sound only to the user device (see, e.g., paragraph 0061 of Mottur). However, the portable device itself does not acquire the data. Moreover, the acquired data is not transmitted to an objection recognition system. The user device of Mottur is configured to control other devices and there is no description or suggestion of sending non-image security data from the user device to an object recognition system. The user device of Mottur is configured to send control commands to remotely control cameras and other devices to acquire security data and not to communicate such data thereto.

The mobile stations 42 of Monroe 1 are wireless monitor stations, and are simply that, stations that can provide monitoring operation, for example, display of selected streams of video. Monroe 1 does describe (at paragraph 0204) capturing a suspect's image using a car's wireless surveillance camera. The video image is then forwarded to a facial processor for analysis and possible identification. However, there is no description or suggestion of acquiring non-image security data with a portable device and then transmitting that data to an objection recognition system with that portable device. Additionally, as discussed above, Swanson does not describe or suggest any mobile unit for monitoring or otherwise controlling surveillance functions.
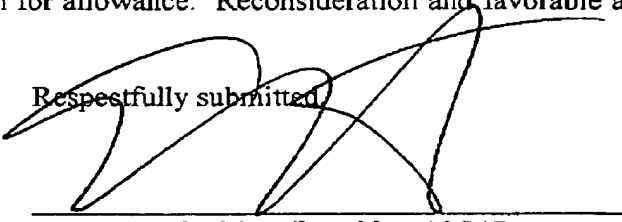
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The cited art also does not describe or suggest a method for providing security information that comprises communicating stored video segment via a wireless connection to a PDA upon a request from the PDA based on a received identification signal. As discussed in more detail above in connection with claim 89, none of the cited art communicates any stored video segments to a PDA upon a request from the PDA that is based on an identification signal. The alarm signal in the prior art simply activates other available functions in the system, such as, activating control of a video camera, initiating streamlining of live video, initiating recording of video, etc.

Dependent claims 103-107 recite further allowable subject matter relating to a proximity card detector and acquiring non-image security data that is not taught or suggested by the cited art. Additionally, dependent claims 94, 112 and 120 variously recite a visual alarm output to the display screen of the PDA, which may be, for example, text overlaid on an image displayed on the PDA. This subject matter is also not taught or suggested by the cited art.

Further, it is respectfully submitted that the other dependent claims recite additional features that are neither anticipated nor rendered obvious by the prior art.

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, all the claims now active in this application are believed to be in condition for allowance. Reconsideration and favorable action is respectfully solicited.

Respectfully submitted,

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